

# PUBLIC HEALTH



Department of Health and Human Services

## Bulletin

VOLUME 5 • ISSUE 2

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 2002

*The mission of the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services is to improve the quality of life of the residents of Long Beach by addressing the public health and human service needs ensuring that the conditions affecting the public's health afford a healthy environment in which to live, work and play.*

### Department Management Team

- Ronald R. Arias, MPA  
Director
- Darryl M. Sexton, MD  
Health Officer
- Theresa Marino  
Public Health Bureau Manager
- Don Cillay  
Environmental Health Bureau Manager
- Corinne Schneider  
Human and Social Services Bureau Manager
- Roger Hatakeyama  
Animal Control Bureau Manager
- Michael Johnson  
Support Services Bureau Manager
- Nettie DeAugustine  
Preventive Health Bureau Manager

### table of contents

Partnership for the Public's Health:  
A Story of Residents in the Midst  
of a Public Health Odyssey • 1

Communicable Disease Data • 2

AIDS Surveillance Program Data • 3

Health Care Providers Reporting Responsibilities • 4

## Partnership for the Public's Health: A Story of Residents in the Midst of a Public Health Odyssey

### Prologue:

Like explorers of new frontiers and unknown territories, the residents of Long Beach embark on a journey of learning about how public health affects their lives through a unique endeavor

called the Partnership for the Public's Health. The Partnership for the Public's Health Initiative (PPH), funded by the California Endowment, aims to build strong, effective partnerships between local public health departments and the communities they serve. The California Endowment selected the Public Health Institute as its partner in this effort. A total of 13 local health departments and 34 community groups are participating in the Initiative.

The Partnership for the Public's Health Initiative is a 4-year endeavor, which started with a planning year in 2000-2001. The remaining years are dedicated to implementing activities aimed at addressing local health issues. The Initiative also provides an opportunity for local health departments and community groups to develop their organizational capacity to respond to the health needs of the community.

The Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services is participating in the Partnership for the Public's Health Initiative along with the Community Partners Council, The Children's Clinic, Long Beach Community Health Council, and the Long Beach Community Development Department. The focus of the partnership with the Community Partners Council and The Children's Clinic is zip code 90813. The Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, Long Beach Community Health Council, and Community Development Department are working together to address health issues in the Central area of Long Beach.

### The Plot:

Long Beach has approached its local PPH effort in the true spirit of collaboration and resident involvement. During the planning year, the local partners conducted several meetings with residents to identify the salient health issues affecting 90813 and Central Long Beach. Some of the major concerns identified by residents include environmental health and cleanliness, economic security, better access to care, family and youth-friendly programs.

In order to foster indigenous leadership and begin to address some of the health issues articulated by the residents from the community, the Long Beach partnership has launched a year-long health leadership training for residents of 90813 and Central Long Beach. The goals of the health leadership training



Continued on page 2



## HIV/AIDS Information

California AIDS Multilingual Hotline  
800-922-AIDS

CDC National HIV/AIDS Hotline  
800-243-7889

*The City of Long Beach  
AIDS Surveillance Program  
also publishes an  
HIV/AIDS Monitoring Report  
that contains additional data  
about AIDS in Long Beach.  
For more information, call  
(562) 570-4311.*



### Partnership for the Public's Health: Continued from page 1

are to increase public health awareness and leadership skills among residents. The development of resident leadership is a key that unlocks huge potential for community involvement in health improvement. To date, the residents have participated in classes involving an overview of public health, understanding the determinants of health, and learning the uses of health data. Future classes will focus on health advocacy, diversity, public speaking, conflict management, and accessing local resources. As part of the training, the residents will also host a community discussion on how to improve the local health system.

Residents participating in the health leadership training are committed to improving health in their communities and to practicing public health within their

own lives. The 25 residents participating in the health leadership training are mixture of monolingual English and Spanish speakers. A simultaneous language interpretation system allows the students to interact with each other and the presenter during each class. The residents have conducted several community projects aimed at improving environmental health in their communities. Residents of 90813 conducted a community clean-up on August 4 and residents of Central Long Beach just completed a grand clean-up of 13 alleys their neighborhood on December 1. In order to educate their neighbors about the impact of unsanitary conditions, such as trash accumulation and abandoned furniture, the residents of both communities have developed an educational flyer that describes the diseases that may arise out of unclean surroundings. The flyers also provided practical tips and resources on how to maintain a clean and healthy neighborhood. In addition, the health leaders from Central Long Beach have also developed an educational video about the health ramifications of unclean surroundings.

As our health leaders forge forward with their journey to understanding public health in their personal lives, they will eventually lead the way in advocating for health in their communities and train other residents to become better health advocates themselves. In their unique journey to discovering their power to make public health happen in their communities, we see a small, yet inspiring, movement of talents and passion to bring public health to the forefront of our lives.

# Communicable Disease Report

Selected Reportable Diseases for the City of Long Beach

| Disease                            | February 2002 | YTD 2002 | February 2001 | YTD 2001 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| AIDS                               | 18            | 34       | 20            | 34       |
| AMEBIASIS                          | 1             | 2        | 1             | 1        |
| CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS                 | 1             | 5        | 2             | 5        |
| CHLAMYDIAL INFECTIONS              | 146           | 285      | 189           | 349      |
| GIARDIASIS                         | 0             | 4        | 1             | 7        |
| GONORRHEA                          | 34            | 84       | 57            | 127      |
| H. INFLUENZAE                      | 0             | 1        | 0             | 0        |
| HEPATITIS A                        | 5             | 10       | 3             | 5        |
| HEPATITIS B, acute                 | 2             | 2        | 2             | 2        |
| HEPATITIS C, acute                 | 0             | 1        | 0             | 0        |
| MEASLES                            | 1             | 1        | 0             | 0        |
| MENINGITIS, viral (aseptic)        | 2             | 6        | 0             | 1        |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS           | 0             | 0        | 0             | 3        |
| NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS (NGU)    | 15            | 24       | 11            | 19       |
| PERTUSSIS                          | 0             | 0        | 0             | 1        |
| RUBELLA                            | 0             | 0        | 0             | 0        |
| SALMONELLOSIS                      | 4             | 4        | 2             | 3        |
| SHIGELLOSIS                        | 1             | 5        | 6             | 7        |
| SYPHILIS, primary and secondary *  | 3             | 6        | 1             | 2        |
| SYPHILIS, EARLY LATENT (<1 year) * | 2             | 3        | 1             | 1        |
| TUBERCULOSIS                       | 8             | 12       | 1             | 3        |

\* Numbers provisional until investigation is completed.

# AIDS Surveillance Program Data

City of Long Beach Data as of February 28, 2002

|   |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| <b>4,074 Total Long Beach City AIDS Cases</b> |          | <b>(2,396 deceased - 59% Mortality Rate)</b> |
| 4,065 Adult Cases                             |          | (2,390 deceased - 59% Mortality Rate)        |
| 9 Pediatric Cases                             |          | (6 deceased - 67% Mortality Rate)            |
| <b>AIDS Cases by Gender</b>                   |          |  |
|   | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b>                                     |
| Male  | 3,826    | 94   |
| Female  | 248      | 6  |
| <b>AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity</b>           |          |  |
|   | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b>                                     |
| White, Not Hispanic                           | 2,542    | 62   |
| Black, Not Hispanic                           | 704      | 17   |
| Hispanic                                      | 741      | 18   |
| Asian/Pacific Islander                        | 74       | 2  |
| American Indian/Alaskan                       | 11       | <1   |
| Unknown                                       | 2        | <1   |
| <b>AIDS Cases by Exposure Category</b>        |          |  |
|   | <b>#</b> | <b>%</b>                                     |
| Male-to-Male contact                          | 3,094    | 76   |
| Intravenous Drug Use                          | 355      | 9  |
| Male-to-Male Contact and Intravenous Drug Use | 334      | 8  |
| Heterosexual Contact                          | 190      | 5  |
| Recipient of Blood/Blood Products Transfusion | 24       | <1   |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder               | 13       | <1   |
| Mother at Risk (Perinatal Exposure)           | 8        | <1   |
| Risk Not Reported/Other                       | 56       | <2   |

## Partnership for the Public's Health:

*Continued from page 2*

## The Sub-Plot:

While the story of the Partnership for the Public's Health Initiative in Long Beach has focused on the residents, another plot is unfolding in the midst of this tale. The sub-plot engages the Long Beach Health Department in taking a new role as a convener and facilitator of local resources and assets to foster health leaders from within the communities we serve. Indeed, the PPH challenges local health departments to embrace a new vision of public health where the understanding and practice of public health is linked with social, economic, physical, environmental, and political factors that shape our lives.

## Epilogue: The Journey Continues

The 21st century presents unprecedented challenges and opportunities for the field of public health. The Partnership for the Public's Health is a real life laboratory where residents, community-based organizations and the local health departments engage in an experiment to test ideas and strategies that would enable all communities to deal effectively with the challenges the future may bring. The Long Beach partnership is the midst of a unique journey of learning new skills and knowledge to improve community health. With the emergence of new community leaders and new role for the Health Department, the odyssey of the Partnership for the Public's Health continues.

For more information about the Partnership for the Public's Health project, please call Cheryl Contreras at 562-570-4312. ■

## Health Department Contact Information



General Information  
(562) 570-4000  
[www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health](http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health)

Alcohol/Drug Rehabilitation  
(562) 570-4100

Animal Control Shelter  
(562) 570-7387

Early Intervention Program/  
HIV Testing/STD Clinic  
(562) 570-4315

Environmental Health  
(562) 570-4132

Immunizations/Walk-In Clinic  
(562) 570-4222

Prenatal Clinic  
(562) 570-4217

Senior Center  
(562) 570-3531

Tobacco Education Program  
(562) 570-8508

WIC Program  
(562) 570-4242

The

## Public Health Bulletin

is published as a public health service to interested City of Long Beach residents by the Department of Health and Human Services  
2525 Grand Avenue  
Long Beach, CA 90815  
(562) 570-4000  
[www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health](http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/health)



To be added or removed from the mailing list, please contact Hanan Obeidi at (562) 570-4382 or email [hanan\\_obeidi@ci.long-beach.ca.us](mailto:hanan_obeidi@ci.long-beach.ca.us).



This information is available in an alternative format.



Data contained in this publication are considered provisional due to reporting delays.

## Attention Health Care Providers

The California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 2500, requires the report of communicable diseases and conditions. To report a case of a communicable disease, contact the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Epidemiology Program at (562) 570-4302 or by fax at (562) 570-4374.

### Reportable Communicable Diseases

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| AIDS  | Echinococcosis                           | Mumps  | Swimmer's Itch [ ] [ ] FAX                         |
| Amebiasis [ ] [ ] FAX                                       | Ehrlichiosis                             | Non-Gonococcal Urethritis  | Syphilis [ ] [ ] FAX                               |
| Anisakiasis [ ] [ ] FAX                                     | Encephalitis [ ] [ ] FAX                 | Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning [ ]  | Tetanus  |
| Anthrax [ ]   | Escherichia coli O157:H7 [ ]             | Pelvic Inflammatory Disease  | Toxic Shock Syndrome                               |
| Babesiosis [ ] [ ] FAX                                      | Foodborne Disease [ ] [ ] FAX †          | Pertussis (Whooping Cough) [ ] [ ] FAX   | Toxoplasmosis                                      |
| Botulism [ ]  | Giardiasis                               | Plague, Human or Animal [ ]  | Trichinosis [ ] [ ] FAX                            |
| Brucellosis [ ]   | Gonococcal Infections                    | Poliomyelitis, Paralytic [ ] [ ] FAX   | Tuberculosis [ ] [ ] FAX                           |
| Campylobacteriosis [ ] [ ] FAX                              | Haemophilus Influenzae [ ] [ ] FAX       | Psittacosis [ ] [ ] FAX  | Tularemia [ ]                                      |
| Chancroid   | Hantavirus Infections [ ]                | Q Fever [ ] [ ] FAX  | Typhoid Fever [ ] [ ] FAX (Cases and Carriers)     |
| Chlamydial Infections                                       | Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome [ ]            | Rabies, Human or Animal [ ]  | Typhus Fever                                       |
| Cholera [ ]   | Hepatitis, Viral [ ] [ ] FAX             | Relapsing Fever [ ] [ ] FAX  | Varicella (Deaths Only) [ ]                        |
| Ciguatera Fish Poisoning [ ]                                | Kawasaki Syndrome                        | Reye Syndrome  | Vibrio Infections [ ] [ ] FAX                      |
| Coccidioidomycosis  | Legionellosis                            | Rheumatic Fever, Acute   | Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers [ ]                       |
| Colorado Tick Fever [ ] [ ] FAX                             | Leprosy                                  | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever   | Water-associated Disease [ ] [ ] FAX               |
| Conjunctivitis, Acute Infectious of the Newborn [ ] [ ] FAX | Leptospirosis                            | Rubella  | Yellow Fever [ ]                                   |
| Cryptosporidiosis [ ] [ ] FAX                               | Listeriosis [ ] [ ] FAX                  | Rubella Syndrome, Congenital   | Yersiniosis [ ] [ ] FAX                            |
| Cysticercosis   | Lyme Disease                             | Salmonellosis [ ] [ ] FAX  | <b>OCCURRENCE of ANY UNUSUAL DISEASE [ ]</b>       |
| Dengue [ ]  | Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis [ ] [ ] FAX | Scombroid Fish Poisoning [ ]   | <b>OUTBREAKS of ANY DISEASE [ ]</b>                |
| Diarrhea of the Newborn [ ] (Outbreaks)                     | Malaria [ ] [ ] FAX                      | Shigellosis [ ] [ ] FAX  | Reportable Noncommunicable Diseases/Conditions     |
| Diphtheria [ ]  | Measles [ ] [ ] FAX                      | Smallpox (Variola) [ ]   | Alzheimer's Disease                                |
| Domoic Acid Poisoning [ ]                                   | Meningitis [ ] [ ] FAX                   | Streptococcal Infections [ ] [ ] FAX   | Cancer   |
|   | Meningococcal Infections [ ]             | (Outbreaks of Any Type and Individual Cases in Food Handlers and Dairy Workers Only) | Disorders Characterized by Lapses of Consciousness |

[ ] [ ] FAX = Report by FAX, telephone, or mail within one (1) working day of identification.

† = Report immediately by telephone when two (2) or more cases or suspected cases of foodborne disease from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness.

[ ] = Report immediately by telephone.  
All other diseases/conditions should be reported by FAX, telephone, or mail within seven (7) calendar days of identification.